In the Claims

Claims 1 - 9 (Cancelled)

10. (New) A method of expressing RNAi in cells, comprising:

introducing into eukaryotic cells a molecule of nucleic acid comprising sense and antisense sequences of RNAi placed under control of a promoter of single transcription, the sense and antisense sequences being separated by a sequence of DNA comprising a sequence for stopping transcription, wherein the DNA sequence is framed at each end thereof by a lox sit, and

placing Cre in contact with the lox sites to obtain by site-specific recombination elimination of the DNA sequence and the stop sequence of the transcription such that the sense and antisense sequences are no longer separated except by a remaining lox sequence and thereby permit transcription of the RNAi in its entirety with the remaining lox sequence as a loop.

11. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the molecule of nucleic acid comprises from 5' into 3', a transcription promoter compatible with the cells, the sense sequence of the RNAi, a first lox site, a DNA sequence comprising a transcription terminator, a second lox site and an antisense sequence of the RNAi.

12. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the molecule of nucleic acid is a plasmid.

13. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the transfected cells are mammalian cells.

14. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the DNA sequence separating the sense and antisense sequences of the RNAi and comprising the transcription terminator is a gene resistant to an antibiotic.

15. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the antibiotic is neomycin.

16. (New) The method according to claim 10, wherein the cells are also transfected with a molecule of nucleic acid comprising a regulating sequence and the cre gene.

17. (New) A molecule of nucleic acid comprising sense and antisense sequences of RNAi placed under control of a promoter of single transcription, the sense and antisense sequences being separated by a sequence of DNA comprising a sequence for stopping transcription, wherein the DNA sequence is framed at each end thereof by a lox site.

18. (New) A cell or a cell line transfected by the molecule of nucleic acid in accordance with claim 17.

19. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an active substance of at least one molecule of nucleic acid in accordance with claim 17 and a compatible excipient.

20. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an active substance of at least a cell or cell line in accordance with claim 8 and a compatible excipient.